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AGRICULTURAL.

From the Maine Farmer.

ESSAYS ON THE GRAIN WORM.

NO. II.

DIXFIELD, DEC. 13, 1837.

Messrs Trustees of the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society :—The following is submitted to your consideration, more from a hope of benefiting the community, than from any other consideration.

If the history of the insects called Grain Worms, is ever obtained, it will be gathered in detached fragments, as it is probable no one individual has at this time any very extensive knowledge of them. I have taken a great interest in relation to them from the time I first became acquainted with them; and have inquired into their history, as to the place where they were first discovered,—the length of time they have been known,—whether they have been known prior to their present visit, and how extensive a portion of the country they have spread over: but the information obtained, is quite vague and indefinite.

I have, however, a few facts that I might communicate. I have been informed by a gentleman who states that "he has resided in the north-westerly part of New York eight years, that the fly committed some depredations about the Lakes, six years last season; and he has since heard of it in the westerly part of New York, in Vermont, and along the St. Lawrence river, and that they still continue to do more or less injury upon the farms where they were first discovered in those places."

In 1832, they were in towns along the Connecticut river. In 1833, they were in Gilead, Bethel, and towns adjacent to the White Mountains. In 1834, they were very destructive in Bethel and Rumford, and made their appearance in Dixfield, Canton and Livermore, and also in towns along the Saco and Sandy rivers; and have since continued to progress in an easterly direction at about twenty or thirty miles a year.

From what I have learned, I suppose the fly to be a native of our own country, and has existed about the great Lakes, by depositing their eggs in some kind of wild grain that may have grown there; and agriculture has extended in that direction, until it reached them, and they have found in the heads of wheat, good receptacles for the deposit of their eggs; and from the facilities thus afforded for the propagation of their species, have spread till they have assumed their present formidable aspect; or they may be of foreign origin, and have been brought into the Canadas in foreign grain. I believe that this Worm is a native of cold climates. I am informed by an individual who has spent two seasons in the Upper Province, that they are very destructive to the crops; so much so, that the Catholic inhabitants besought their Priests to interpose their petitions in their behalf.

As relates to the history, the origin and spread of the Wheat fly, the few facts above, are all that I have learned.

The first appearance of the fly in the spring, though it may have wintered in the form of a grub, is about the time the wheat heads are making their appearance above the leaves. And here I will state, that there were apparently three kinds of flies upon my grain the last season—which were doubtless the male and female in different states of maturity. The female is larger than the black fly, very well known to those who visit our forests the latter part of June; its belly and exterior parts are of a yellowish color; its wings nearly the length of a musketoe's, and nearly of the color. The male is somewhat smaller than the female, (which is the case with all the species of flies,) and of a darker color,—feeds upon the grain, and especially upon rye, if there are any scattering heads among the wheat, or near by; and even on fields at a distance from the wheat field. I have never seen their eggs deposited in the ears of rye; but they prefer to feed upon the clevel while growing—a hundred upon the same head. It requires about the same degree of heat, and length of time, to hatch them from their eggs or grubs, and bring them to a proper state to deposit their eggs, that it requires to vegetate wheat, and grow it to the blossom. The flies commence laying their eggs a short time before the blossoms appear, and the last season were actively engaged in depositing them from ten to twelve days. The egg, when first deposited, is so small as scarcely to be discovered without the aid of a magnifying glass,—is a little elliptical, and nearly of an orange color. It soon increases in length, and shows some signs of life,—and when disturbed, its motions are oscillatory. It is then a smooth grub, about three-sixteenths of an inch in length. I have seen them upon the top of full grown kernels; but they are generally by the side of them, and sometimes several with the same kernel. They either suck the nourishment from the kernel, or are poison to it. I have never discovered the least incision in the kernels. The kernel curves where they lay against it, and does not fill. If the grain stands till fully ripe, and the heads turn down, many of them drop out. After the grain is fully ripe, their ravages are over for that season; and after the grain is harvested, no further injury is sustained—except that the grain that is partially filled, shrinks more than that which is fully grown.

I took about a table spoonful of the grubs, and mixed them with soil from the wheat field, and have kept them there about two months. One half of them have been exposed to the weather the whole time; and upon examination they do not appear to have underdone any visible change. Another part of them was moistened and placed upon the roof of a building, spread thin in a pan, through one of our early cold nights, and frozen. I then mixed some wheat with the soil, and have kept them in the best situation to vegetate the grain. The grain came forward, and has grown finely; the grubs are also doing well. Some of them are 1-4 of an inch in length. Their external covering seems partially transparent. There is a dark spec near one end; and, if I am not deceived, there is some appearance of wings inside the covering.—These results are very different from my expectations. Two years ago, I harvested my grain very damp, and it was heated in the mow. I thrashed two bushels, and winnowed it in the wind; and after it had lain in the pile an hour, the top of the pile was alive with worms or caterpillars, about 3-8 of an inch in length, with a row of bristles sticking up along their backs and from their sides, which I supposed were the weevils. I now give it as my opinion that their metamorphose is from the grub to a fly. One thing is certain, that they retain the grub form through the winter, and for two months in the spring.

I do not know that the fly deposits any eggs after dark; but from my observation, their most active time is between sun set and dark, and in cloudy weather.

To destroy this insect, or prevent its ravages, is truly of almost vital importance.

The application of lime, if applied at a suitable time, is doubtless of great utility; notwithstanding its general failure the last season. Some have supposed, that, as the grub is of animal substance, the alkali destroys it; but this is a mistake. The lime does not reach the grub, nor does the mixture after it becomes alkaline.

If the heads of wheat are white with lime, it does not prevent the fly from depositing its eggs, or destroy the eggs after they are deposited; and indeed it is impossible to destroy them after they are deposited, without destroying the grain.

The beneficial results from lime are in consequence of the particles of lime falling upon the wings of the flies and corroding their thin and extremely delicate texture, thereby rendering them useless, and the flies fall to the ground and perish.

These being the facts, it is evident that three things are necessary to the beneficial results of sowing lime.

1st. That the flies are present on the grain. 2d. That the lime be sowed before the flies deposit their eggs. 3d. That the air be filled with a fine mist that shall moisten the wings of the flies, so that the particles of lime may adhere to them.—When lime is applied under these circumstances, it may be considered a sure remedy. (But this combination of circumstances seldom occurs.)—Hence the different effects of its application, and also the diversity of opinion. I would not, however, discourage it use. Ashes applied under similar circumstances, will be beneficial in proportion to their alkaline properties.

Early sown grain is most liable to be injured by the grain worm, unless it be very forward. The last season, grain sowed the last week or ten days of May, was not injured by them. All sown previous to that, in the vicinity of their ravages, was more or less damaged.

It is certain that their ravages have been greatest upon plains and intervale lands; but I presume this difference results more from the forwardness of the grain than from any other cause. I believe

the opinion has been that this resulted from the agitation of the grain by wind. This must be a mistaken notion. My grain that was most injured by them, was almost as airy as the top of Mount Blanc, being situated where the air is in motion when it cannot be perceived on the hills around.

I have heard it recommended to burn the chaff and straw of our wheat. This would do, if the fly did not deposit its eggs any where except in wheat, and all of them could be secured with the straw and chaff, and every farmer influenced to come into the measure. Late ploughing the stubble has also been recommended. This will effect nothing; unless the grubs are all shaken from the grain when cut,—and then it would be a doubtful experiment.

I have noticed that the fly when upon the grain will not move until a very near approach to it; and when disturbed, it invariably rises to fly to another head; which induced me to see if they might not be taken in netting. I therefore placed some thin cloth upon some sticks, and passed it over the grain —brushing it as it passed along,—and found it to succeed beyond my expectations; and from the success of this simple experiment, I have thought it important to recommend the following Machine, for the purpose of destroying them and preventing their ravages.

This machine is constructed as follows. 1st. Two wheels, 5 feet diameter, made as light as possible,—the felloes 2 inches deep, and one inch thick on the concave; the convex surface reduced nearly to an edge.

2d. An axletree of light wood, 16 1-2 feet long, and two inches square.

3d. Two shives, 10 feet long, and 1 1-2 inch square diameter; tenoned into the axletree, four within each wheel; the opposite ends converging nearly or quite together—these are to guide and propel the car.

4th. Three slats, 2 1-2 feet long, 1-2 inch thick, and 2 inches wide—pass through the axletree at right angles with the shives, or perpendicular; and moveable, fastened with a thumb screw or key—one in the centre and one near each wheel.

5th. A rod, 1 inch square, upon the upper and lower ends of the slats—15 feet 6 inches long.

6th. Place two other rods upon the ends of some arms from the centre of the slats—the lower one above the thills—both equidistant from the two first rods, forming a half circle.

7th. Cover this frame with suitable cloth, so that it shall form something similar to half a bolting cloth, when upon the reel with both ends closed—the upper edge of the cloth ought to pass forward of the upper rod, and elevated a little by the support of wires from the rod—the thills will pass through the cloth.

8th. Place several good brimstone matches along the axletree. Light them up, and the machine is ready for operation.

The machine is to be pushed before the operator at a brisk walk. The lower rod should brush the grain about six inches from the top. As the machine passes over the grain, the breadths should lap a little; and it should be used as soon as the fly makes its appearance, betw een sunset and dark, for several nights in succession; not, however, till the heads of wheat appear ab ove the leaves. It will be readily perceived that th e width of the machine is not material. I have re commended 16 1-2 feet for despatch. It is probable that large grown straw may require larger wheels; but I presume it will operate well if the lower rod is brought close to the axletree, and the axletree brushes the grain one foot from the tops—if the matches are situated a little above the axletree.

After having passed over the grain, the flies will be found, suffocated upon the canvass of the car.

Yours, &c.

LEONARD NORCROSS.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

MANURE.

What is the greatest quantity of Manure to be obtained from given means?

Mr Editor—There are in agriculture, as perhaps in every science, some leading propositions, calculated in a particular manner to arrest attention by their prominent importance. Such I hold that of a "Subscriber" in your May number—"*What will an acre of land produce?*" and also the question which heads this article.

Were it possible at once to afford a complete and palpable solution to these two propositions, what mind can calculate the vast increase of treasures that would instantly become accessible to humanity? As, then, we cannot inquire too strictly, or know too much regarding them, I propose, after recapitulating a few of the principal statements of a "Subscriber" concerning the latter question, to furnish my own experiments upon the former.

He informs us that a single acre of his land,* *with abundant manuring and superior cultivation*, was made to produce the sum of $348,40 cents per annum, for five successive years, besides the vegetables used in a small family. He further states, in substance, as his present conviction, that the quantity of soil cultivated has nothing to do with the secret of gathering money out of it; that "this altogether depends on a judicious selection of soil, *on the facility of obtaining manure*, and on the proper application of it as food for plants," &c.;—that he found, by actual experiment, made upon a large scale, "that the profit of capital laid out in land produced an interest of only *five* per cent. per annum, the capital laid out in manure upon the same land produced *twenty* per cent."

Now, my own experience, as I shall presently show, abundantly confirms the probable accuracy of all these statements. Let us distinctly understand, then, that it is not the great quantity of land, but *the abundance of manure* upon a little, that is alone required to give wealth and independence; that the man who owns five or six acres, may (according to the above data,) with the aid of manure and good management, draw from $1800 to $2,000 from them each year, while he of a hundred acres may scarcely obtain half of it upon the common plan.

But where is the requisite manure to be obtained that shall so suddenly and surely enrich the farmer? In reply to this, I will simply give my own experience, and by it endeavor to convince the reflecting farmer what amount can, and in fact *has* been made from means incomparably more limited than is generally imagined possible.

Previous to 1829, I had followed in Philadelphia a sedentary occupation, which, by excessive application in it, had so enfeebled my constitution, that I was obliged to seek in the country for that measure of health which I might no longer hope for in the city. So I bought, with my scanty savings, a small place of ten and a half acres, and moved upon it the same fall, of 1829.

Not being acquainted with farming, I hired a man to plough two and a half acres, and sow it in rye. The cost of seed and labor, in putting in, gathering, and threshing the said crop, was $8 56 cents. The crop yielded five and a half bushels of very poor black rye, fit only for hay feed—say at forty cents per bushel, (as good rye was then selling at fifty and fifty-six cents per bushel,) was worth $2 20 cents, and the nett loss sustained upon farming the ground was $6 36 cents. The season was moderately good for grain, and the two and a half acres rather a favorable specimen of the rest of my land! I planted a potato patch the following spring, (1830,) of about the fourth of an acre, which I manured in the hills with one load of marl only, and the crop yielded but three and a half bushels!

Being a total stranger to the nature and character of soils, but having previously, from some cause, entertained the notion that land in general produced about twentyfive bushels of wheat, or forty bushels of corn, or four or five loads of hay to the acre, the conviction I had now received of the absolute worthlessness of my land fell upon me like the shock of a thunder-clap. Discouraged by the greatness of my disappointment, but not quite confounded, I determined that manure, in future, should be every thing to me, and stand in the stead of both land and crop. Being greatly improved in health, by the change of situation and exercise, I plied my avocation with increased diligence for the maintenance of my family, and made it the amusement of my leisure hours and leisure moments to collect from every corner, and pannel of fence, every thing that I imagined could furnish a vegetable nutriment, and placed it in the cow yard, so combined with the litter as to absorb and retain every thing of the putrescent character that might be deposited there. By such means I have gone on, every year increasing the quantity of my manure, to an extent that I believe has astonished most of my neighbors. The following is a sketch of the means I possessed, and the methods I took to obtain manure for the present year.

I commenced last summer by collecting into the outer part of my hog pen every thing of the weed kind I could find about the place, till I had a layer about twelve inches deep, which I covered with a layer of earth about five inches thick, continuing the process till the pen was filled to about two and a half feet deep. In the fall I littered my loose corncorbs and the principal part of the buckwheat straw into the pen, interspersed with layers of earth in the same manner. The two stalls of my stables I served also the same, taking care to save therein all the chaff and refuse straw after threshing. In these stalls I poured weekly, through the fall and winter, (for I had no cattle in them except in bad storms,) the soap-suds and such putrescent fluids that might be obtained, keeping the corners and outsides, and under the mangers carefully saturated.

As soon as my corn was gathered in the fall, I cut the stubs close to the ground, and wheeled them immediately, *while yet heavy*, into the barn-yard, where I packed them in every part of it, and also under the shed, being an area of ground about forty feet by twenty, and in a few days covered them also with a layer of earth, from a fence-row, close

* See Gen. Farmer, current Vol. p. 181.

by, to the depth of about eight or ten inches. Upon this earth I foddered my three cattle during the winter, occasionally depositing more earth upon the litter as it collected there.

Your readers will readily judge, that the object of all this preparation was not so much for the sake of saving the materials collected there as to obtain a menstruum, or rather *sponge*, if I may so call it, calculated to absorb and retain all the urine deposited in the yard during the winter. The compost masses, however, or layers, thus collected together, are not to be considered as manure prepared for the soil, but only as *materials* that require to be thoroughly *mixed*, in order to reduce them to a state fitted for a rapid and complete incorporation with the soil. Accordingly, with this view, I commenced late in April the operation of turning it, which, from its having become closely packed to the depth of twenty inches, with the stalks at the bottom, could only be done with the aid of a grubbing hoe, turning it in strips about a foot wide, reaching across the yard, and throwing the loosened manure back a sufficient space to allow a trench between, wide enough to work in. After removing the whole cover from the stalks, along a strip, as before mentioned, they were easily grubbed up, by first cutting them through all along the solid edge of the strip with the hoe, it being made pretty sharp for the purpose. In addition to this pile of yard manure, I have also emptied the contents of my hog pen and stables, extending the pile several feet, and lying upon the ground, when first loosened, more than two and a half feet deep. Of this manure I have used sixteen loads this spring, for truck and garden, and, judging from the size of the pile yet remaining, there cannot be less than sixty loads, which, being turned once more, I intend to use for wheat next fall.

In this manner, from only three head of cattle, and the fattening of four hogs, I have made from seventy to eightytwo horse loads of manure, the highly fertilizing properties of which are abundantly attested by my own former experience. I will not say that it is stronger than the best barn-yard manure, but from its closer affinity to the nature of the soil, and greater facility for being rapidly combined and incorporated, without loss by evaporation, I have no doubt it will be frequently found, upon trial, more effective and more durable.

In the process of turning manure, thus prepared, I hold it of the highest importance to mix well the earthy and vegetable parts together. Few persons are perhaps aware how rapidly the earth facilitates vegetable decomposition, and to what a surprising degree *it absorbs the excess of fertilizing effluvia*, which must otherwise be evaporated during the process of decomposition. This circumstance, I believe, taken in connexion with the careful economising of all animal excretions, constitutes chiefly the great secret (I might, perhaps, add *alleged* necromancy,) that has added already so much verdure to my previously exhausted soil, and been so profitable to me, and so surprising to my neighbors.

No farmer can imagine, that has not tried the experiment, what a prodigious quantity of rich, vegetable, and fibrous earth may be collected from corners and bye-places which lie out of the way of cultivation, and which, from their retired position, have perhaps, never so much as attracted his notice, All such refuse trash, and fibrous earths and weeds, by being conveyed to his barn-yard, at intervals, during the fall and winter, and judiciously combined with its contents, will be converted into a rich, fertilizing, and durable manure, merely by absorbing and retaining *that excess of putrescent fluids and effluvia*, which is otherwise lost by filtration and evaporation; that is, by soaking away and drying up.

W. H.

Pittstown, Salem Co. N. J., May 20th, 1838.

From Smith's Essay on the Honey-Bee.

LONGEVITY OF BEES.

"The several members of a hive have very different periods of existence The general law among insects is, that both male and female shall perish soon after sexual union; a few days or weeks at furthest, according to the time, probably, that the female occupies in maturing and depositing her eggs. By retarding sexual union, the lives of some insects may be very much prolonged;—even ephemera have been kept alive by this means for seven or eight days. Annual plants, if prevented from seeding, may be rendered biennial. The ancients were very deficient in knowledge upon this subject. Virgil fixes the term of a bee's existence at seven years, having probably copied from Aristotle; though Aristotle says that bees who live to extreme old age, may reach to nine or ten years. Columella and Pliny have been supposed to regard their existence as extending to ten years; though the language of the former applies to the existence of the community, and not to individual bees; and provided the hive be never changed, nor the combs renewed, it is not likely that any one family should have its existence prolonged beyond that period; as the accumulation of silken pellicles with which the breeding cells are successively lined, would render them unfit for use in a very few years. In addition to the diminution of the cells by this succession of silken linings, they are also diminished further by the excrement of the larvæ, which is never cleaned out, but confined behind each lining: both together, therefore, soon render the cell unfit for use as brood cells. Mr Hunter found three of these layers deposited in a single season, and counted upwards in the cells of the old comb; which, upon an average of three a year, would correspond with the period fixed by the ancients; though this observation by no means proves that the hive upon which it was made, or any other, might not have had a much more protracted existence. Mr Espinasse tells us that he once took a hive which had stood fourteen years, having found it had become weak; it had, nevertheless, sent off a swarm the year previous. There is an instance or two on record, of one family having continued in the same hive for thirty years.

"One of these is mentioned by Reaumur, another by Mouffet. Thorley speaks of a colony having occupied the same domicil for one hundred and ten years. The spot chosen was under the leads of the study of Ludovicus Vives, in Oxford: the original swarm settled there in 1520, and kept possesion till 1630. Query:—may not the bees, when the combs become very old, and the cells much diminished in size, remove them and construct fresh ones? To those who may wish for their own satisfaction to examine the linings of a brood cell, I would observe, that Mr Hunter's mode of proceeding was, to soak the cell in water, till the linings were swelled, when he had no difficulty in separating and counting them; he found them separate most readily at the bottom, on account of the inclosed excrement.

"To common observers it might appear, that the lives of the bees were coeval with the foundation of the colony, presuming upon all the young bees leaving the parent stock in swarms. But I have already stated that all swarms consist of a mixture of young and old bees; the difference between them is very distinguishable; those of the present year being brown, plump, and clothed with light hairs, whilst the old ones have red hairs, notched and ragged wings, and are paler and more shrunk in their bodies. The cases which I have related, and others of a similar kind, have led to the erroneous opinion that bees are a long lived race. But this, as Dr Evans has observed, is just as wise as if a stranger, contemplating a populous city, and personally unacquainted with its inhabitants, should, on paying it a second visit, many years afterwards, and finding it equally populous, imagine that it was peopled by the same individuals, not one of whom might then be alive. 'Such strangers are we to the honeyed hive; where, however quickly its generations may have passed away, the same face is presented to the beholder.'

'The race and realm from age to age remain,
And time but lengthens, with new links, the chain.'

"The usual term of the male's existence, is two or three months only: I say the usual term, for his life is always cut off by violence, when no peculiar circumstances arise to render his existence any longer useful. Such circumstances having arisen, (as has heretofore been observed,) he may be kept alive a much longer period, for a year at least, but how much longer has not as yet been ascertained. Messrs Kirby and Spence, in like manner, seem to think it not improbable, that when the workers *(females)* become too old to be useful to the community, they are either killed or expelled the society. Reaumur also throws out a hint to the same purpose. The length of a working bee's life has not yet been ascertained; but the general opinion is that it is short lived. Butler says that 'the bee is but little more than a year's bird;' and some think the period of their existence shorter still. 'The bees of the present year,' says Butler, 'will retain their vigor and youthful appearance till (Gemini) about the 21st of May in the following year, when they begin to decline, and from (Cancer to Leo) June 21st to August 21st, the ground in front of the apiary may be seen strewed with them, some dead, some dying, and a few alive, but incapable of rising again, and by (Libra) 22d September, scarcely an old bee will be left.'"

CURE FOR THE STING OF A WASP OR BEE.—A Liverpool paper states as follows:

A few days ago happening to be in the country, we witnessed the efficacy of the remedy for the sting of a wasp mentioned in one of our late papers. A little boy was stung severely and was in great torture, until an onion was applied to the part affected; when the cure was instantaneous. This important and simple remedy cannot be too generally known, and we pledge ourselves to the facts above stated.

SPRING WHEAT.—So far as we have heard at home and abroad, the experiments made with the spring wheat have proved successful, notwithstanding the cold and otherwise unfavorable weather at the time of sowing. In the neighborhood of this town as many bushels have been raised to the acre, as could reasonably have been expected on the same ground from the winter wheat.—*Wm. Repub.*

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Farmer.

MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HOGS.

To CHILTON ALLAN, President of the
Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

I have seen in a late number of the Franklin Farmer, your circular address, calling upon the friends of improvement for essays upon a number of important subjects relating to the agricultural interests and pursuits of our state. Approving heartily the noble objects of the State Society, I read your address with great satisfaction; and I cannot but believe, that the action of the Society will bring about the most gratifying results in improving the science of agriculture, and hence the condition of the husbandmen; for I cannot doubt, that every one who desires improvement himself and who would derive useful information from others, will hold himself bound to contribute something to the general stock of knowledge. There are few intelligent farmers who do not know something unknown to others, and it is by an interchange of sentiment and opinion as well as of experience and practice, that the farmers of the country will be able to see and reject the errors of their husbandry and adopt those modes instead, which lead to improvement and success. In this view, I offer an humble tribute, which at least has the merit of a well meant design of benefitting others in some respects.

The commencement of our prosperity may be dated from the period when our agriculturists turned their attention to the raising of stock for export; and as the consumption and demand have increased in a ratio with the increase of population and wants of the people of the United States, the business has become a source of wealth to Kentucky. And no where has the improvement of stock been so great and so general, nor more zeal and perseverance manifested to procure the breeds of horses, asses, cattle, sheep and hogs. In enumerating these descriptions of stock, the last is not the least important in bringing wealth to the State, and should be looked to with a fostering care and attention.

Under this belief, I humbly submit to the public through you, the following observation on the management of hogs, with some remarks on some of their diseases.

In giving my views on these subjects, I deem it important to state some of the various ways of raising, feeding and fattening hogs in different sections of the country, which, according to circumstances, soil and climate will differ; and conclude with my views as to the best mode to be adopted by the farmers of Kentucky under her peculiar circumstances. In Europe and many parts of the United States, hogs are indispensably kept in pens or styes, and as the numbers raised are comparatively small, there is no great expense attending the manner of feeding them; indeed, this is the most economical, cheap and convenient method of fattening that could be adopted in any country where the number fed is small. In some of the New England States large buildings have been erected for raising and fattening hogs on an extensive scale, fed almost exclusively on vegetables produced on a few acres of land, which gives a profit of 50 per cent. more than any other way in which the products of the land could be disposed of. On this extensive scale, the business is unconnected with any other, having for its object, the raising and fattening of hogs alone, for it requires the most strict attention which daily habit and the most scrutinizing observation, in time reduced to a perfect system, can give. It was ascertained to a fraction, what each hog would eat at a meal, which was measured out to him three times a day, the quantity according to age, allowing six of the same age to occupy a sty, which was regularly littered and cleaned out once a day. The amount of vegetables required per day, and the necessity of the different varieties coming on in due season, would require great attention. At the first view of the subject, we would conclude that a piggery conducted in like manner in Kentucky, would be equally profitable. But not so—there would be this difference:—The price of pork and lard in Boston is more than 50 per cent. higher than in Louisville: and the profit accruing from the superabundance of manure, which is worth from two to three dollars a load in the New England States, will amount to a large sum, which with us would be excluded from the estimate, as it will bring nothing here on sale, though useful to the land on which the hogs are fattened. In 200 hogs annually sold, these causes would produce a difference of perhaps three thousand dollars in favor of the New England piggery.

Say 200 hogs at 200 lbs. each, 40,000 lbs. pork at 10 cents in Boston,	$4,000
For their manure,	1,000
	$5,000
40,000 lbs. pork at Louisville at 5 cents,	2,000
Leaving a difference in favor of the New England piggery,	$3,000

In no way could an extensive piggery be made profitable to us but by being connected with a distillery. The expenses would then be much lessened; for it would require but a few vegetables or a little meal added to the slop of the distillery to make the swill highly nutritive. They might be put to graze in the summer and swill given them occasionally, and again put in the fall.

The manner of feeding and fattening hogs now generally adopted in this State, seems to me to be well calculated for our method of cultivation.—Taking into consideration the products and the great number of hogs fatted for other markets, together with the great number of beef cattle annually grazed and fed, the system is complete. In winter, they are amply supplied with food from the refused corn and pudding of the cattle—two or three hogs to each head of cattle finding thus abundant sustenance. In the spring, when the cattle are no longer fed, the hogs are put on the exuberant clover field, which was sown for the double purpose of enriching the land and supplying rich food for their cattle and hogs. In due time, when the clover becomes hard, and unfit for the hogs, it is given up to the earth, and they are removed to the rye fields there to fatten and complete another system of manuring, so admirably adapted to our lands and our wants. So soon as the rye field is consumed, the corn field is ready to receive them,* and in due time they are ready for market, leaving the fields and pastures richer than they were.

Although this arrangement is good for feeding and fattening, yet there are other important matters in relation to their raising and health, which in no wise should be neglected. Experience has taught me, that no matter how many pigs a sow has over six, they should be reduced to that number always retaining the large and healthy ones; for I can and will demonstrate that six pigs will make more pork at 12 or 18 months old, than eight would of the same litter—and eight will make more than ten. Give to the six the food which you would give the eight or ten, and you will find in the result, the truth of my statemeat proven. It is essential that pigs be kept fat awhile sucking, and to have them so, six is a better number than eight or ten. At weaning time or when sixty days old, the time when the sows decline in milk, particular attention should be paid to the pigs, having them regularly fed either with corn or swill, for at this juncture, they are unaccustomed to *root for themselves* and will rapidly lose their flesh and their health, and their growth will be retarded, if left to shift for themselves. If they are kept fat during the fall, when provisions are plenty and cheap, they will keep thrifty and well through the winter, on very moderate feeding; but I prefer liberal feeding throughout. The food is by no means thrown away as you will have more pork and not any more corn consumed in the end.

Hogs should be kept free from diseases; particularly the disease of worms, which is very pernicious and a constant attendant on poor hogs. Liberal feeding at all times, is the best preventive; *but when it is not in the crib*, brimstone, spirits of turpentine, or tar mixed with their food will remedy the evil. All hogs are more or less subject to worms; but some are so overcharged, that their intestines are literally filled with them, and unless they are extirpated, it is throwing away corn to feed them, for in this condition it is almost impossible to fatten them; they will consume twice as much, as a hog will not troubled with them, as the nutritious juices are taken up by the worms, and their fetid excrement is all that is left as a miserable substitute for sustenance.

The most fatal disease of hogs is the swelled throat or quinsy. This too, is easily prevented. I have long been of the opinion that it proceeds from indigestion, caused by feeding on hard grasses or clover in their declining state; and my successful practice as a preventive for the last eight years is a strong confirmation. Yet it matters not concerning the cause, provided there is a remedy. The disease in the last stage, is highly inflammatory, but at no time infectious. It is an accumulation of matter formed between the glands of the jowl, which continues to inflame till the hog dies of suffocation. The disease may be cured before and after the matter begins to form; but as it may be more satisfactory to state my experience and knowledge on the subject, I will give an instance as coming under my observation, and conclude with my practice as a cure and preventive. In 1830, I discovered the disease among my hogs by the death of one of my fattest. As soon as possible, I had them removed from the clover field, and put in a spacious pen, where they were fed with as much corn as they would eat after it was glazed with tar and as much ashes put on as would adhere to the grains. They still continued to die till I lost to

* We presume our writer does not intend to be understood that the hogs are turned into the corn field; for though this practice may be adopted by some, the more general custom is to put them in a large pen adjoining, into which the corn is thrown. If the corn is not sufficiently ripe when the rye is consumed, old corn is fed to the hogs; and indeed, the feeders generally, we believe, prefer beginning to feed them on old corn after they are put up—introducing the new rather cautiously and gradually.—*Ed. Franklin Farmer.*

the number of fifteen. This great number dying out of eighty, caused me to doubt the efficacy of the remedy or that the disease was too rapid for its effect. Shortly after, they were put up to fatten, which they did very readily, and I was left in doubts as to the effects of the medicine, until the day I butchered, when I found lumps of coagulated matter, in the jowls of many, about the size of a hazel nut or larger, without any signs of inflammation around them. I then came to the conclusion that they would have died had it not been for the remedy applied, and that the disease of those that died had advanced too far to be cured by any remedy. Observing that hogs kept in styes never had the quinsy, I attributed it to the wholesome quality of food they ate, and on the contrary, the cause of their having it out of styes, to the pernicious qualities of hard dry grasses. Since 1830, I have invariably given my hogs during the spring and summer months when grazing, slop or swill once a week or oftener, consisting of kitchen slop with cooked vegetables of various kinds, apples, &c., with bran or a little meal, mashed to a paste, salted and cooled off by adding a quantity of water, and occasionally brimstone or saltpetre. Since the above date, my attention has been directed to the raising and fattening of hogs on the products of a small farm, and have never yet lost a hog by this disease nor in my recollection by any other. My opinion is still further supported as to the cause of the swelled throat, by its being less frequent since the practice lately adopted in putting the hogs to to graze when the clover is young and tender, and taking them off when it is old and tough.

Every body knows that the young and old hogs should be kept apart in winter; and yet how shamefully this important matter is neglected by many. Young and old, great and small are crowded together, day and night, mashing and smothering; and yet many will look on with heedless regard at the great destruction of their young stock, without separating them. When young and old are fed together, the old will always get more than their share, thereby the young become poor and diseased, making little or no progress in growth.

The breed of hogs best calculated for our general purpose is yet to be ascertained. Within a few years, great exertions have been made, at considerable expense, to procure the best breeds, but whether any of them answer our expectations, I think very doubtful. The breeds imported here, were improvements made to suit the purposes of others under different circumstances, different soil and climate, different food and management, and under a different method of disposing of the pork; and according to our present mode of farming; thus differing from the methods abroad, whence these hogs have been brought, and our surplus pork being chiefly driven to the south, I think ultimately they will not do except in the event of the successful completion of the railroad from Lexington to Charleston. Then the smaller and earlier matured hogs, the Byfields, the Berkshires, the Bedfords, &c. will be more profitable than the larger breeds. But should this all-important improvement to the West, prove abortive, the hog that will be best calculated for our interests, is yet to be improved by some judicious cross from our present great variety of breeds. The fat varieties, as the Bedford, Berkshire, &c., from their early propensity to fatten, are best for family use and home consumption; but owing to their incapability to travel, they must measurably give way to the longer legged hog, until the railroad from Lexington to Charleston is complete.

BIRD SMITH,
Member Ky. State Ag. Society.

For the New England Farmer.

SOWING CORN BROADCAST—SUMMER SOILING, &c.

Mr Editor—By *summer soiling* European writers mean the cutting of green food for cattle and feeding it out without curing. And European writers frequently enlarge upon the advantages of this practice.

Some of the advantages of summer soiling are said to be the following:—The same ground will furnish food for cattle, in the proportion of from 3 to 5 by summer soiling; where but one would be kept without it.

The cattle kept in well shaded yards, or well ventilated stables will be guarded from the biting flies, and the scorching sun, and will feed in comparative comfort, and of course will thrive on a smaller amount of food. By summer soiling also the quantity of manure may be greatly increased, and may be used at any time and place which is desired. The keeper will find however, that it is somewhat more laborious to cut green food, and to place it in the mangers before the cattle, than it is to turn the cattle into the field and let them select and trample down for themselves. But in this country there seemed to be a difficulty in finding a *succession* of green crops for summer soiling through the season, particularly in the latter part of summer. To obviate this difficulty a gentleman of New London, Conn. sowed southern, long kernelled, or horse tooth corn. This corn come on after the first crops of grass were gone, and it come on too at a time when pastures were frequently dead or dried up. I have now been a number of years in the practice of sowing horse tooth corn, broadcast, for summer soiling, and the following experiment made two years ago, was attended with results very similar to the common results of experiments made in other years:—

Experiment.—On the 15th June 1836, about 16 square rods of ground which had been well manured, and well ploughed, were sown broadcast with horse tooth corn, at the rate of four bushels of seed to the acre. The seed was then lightly ploughed in with a small horse plough, after which the ground was harrowed and rolled.

On the 19th of August following we began to cut upon the crop of corn stalks which grew on the above described ground. The crop which grew from the 16 rods of ground before mentioned afforded forage for a horse from the 19th of August to the 8th of October, and also afforded the principal part of the food for a cow from the 5th September to the 8th of October. Making 50 days keeping for the horse and 33 days for the cow.

On the 5th of September when this corn was from 5 to 8 feet high, but had not *eared* or *tasselled* out, the produce of one square rod was cut up, and while green it weighed 375 lbs. This was at the rate 30 tons to the acre. This 375 lbs. which was cut from one square rod of grain was dried and on the 27th October 1836 it weighed 86 1-4 lbs. which is at the rate of 13,800 lbs. or 6 9-10 tons to the acre.

An acre of horse tooth corn, sowed in this way on good ground, would probably afford green forage for 30 cows a month, or for 8 horses the same length of time. And we think such a crop of corn stalks, is far superior to any crop of guinea grass, or cow cabbage, which we could reasonably expect to grow in this country. It is proper to remark here however, that in order to make the horse active and strong for business a little provender is very useful.

While the horse was eating the corn stalks as before mentioned, he was allowed two quarts of shelled corn per day, and with this allowance he was more active and strong for business than when he had his two quarts of shelled corn, and as much good dry hay as he would eat. I may add, that though cows eat the green corn stalks voraciously for the first two or three days. If kept wholly on the green stalks they are apt to get cloyed, and afterwards not to eat as well. The stalks are not easily cured into good dry fodder.

The advantages of sowing the horse tooth corn, instead of some of the smaller sorts, are, the horse tooth corn being a taller kind makes a much greater amount of fodder.

It is a later kind, and therefore keeps green, and in a fit condition to be foddered out much larger, than the earlier sorts.

There is considerable difference in the sweetness of the stalks of different kinds of corn. And it might be worth the attention of Agricultural philosophers, to make experiments to decide, not only which kind of corn stalks, yields the greatest number of pounds to the acre, but also which yields the greatest amount of nourishment to the acre.

For those who are apt to be short for summer pasture, particularly in August and September, will not the cultivation of a patch of horse tooth corn, sown broadcast be found to be a matter of considerable practical importance?

Yours, respectfully,
ASA M. HOLT.

East Haddam, 15th August, 1838.

Tuck in your ruffle.—"We have a few nails to make," said a blacksmith to his son as he come from school at 12 o'clock. Thomas tucked in his ruffle and took off his coat, and was a blacksmith till he earned his dinner, and eat it with a good relish. "Put out your ruffle, Thomas, it is schooltime now," said the father. This is the picture of the day; but it would answer just as well for a good many others. Thomas expected it; and was as happy with his ruffle tucked in, as his mates at their play.

It would be no bad notion, "in these hard times" for many a young man *to tuck in his ruffles*, and swing an axe, or hold a plough, or make a nail—for many a young man, whose expectation of riches from the gains of trade are sadly disappointed to earn a living in some calling which the world honors less but pays better—some humble occupation, which while it holds out no delusive hope of immense wealth by a single speculation, assures him of competent food and raiment.

We would here recommend Agriculture, in a special manner. Not such farming as consists in first running in debt for lands and mortgaging them back for payment; and then borrowing money to put up fine buildings, and then hiring men to carry on the farm. No! this is not the way.—But lay your own shoulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffle, and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate.—*Franklin Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1838.

THE SEASON.

In looking back upon the season thus far it would be difficult to say, how the weather could have been made better for the general productions of the earth. In some cases the drought has been severe; and farmers have begun to complain, for when was ever a time that some of them did not complain, that the corn ears would have no grain upon them, and the potato tops no bottoms. There are many persons, belonging to the family of the grumblers, a family which no man can number, who never were and never can be suited; who are always seeing spots upon the sun, which to their perverted vision are continually growing larger; and who are sure even in the clearest sky to predict a storm. We pity these people on their own account, because they never enjoy any thing; and they see poison at the bottom of the fullest and most sparkling cup; and we pity the community in which they are found, because to such a community they are always a miserable nuisance. Dr Franklin, in his ingenious and striking style, wrote an essay upon what he called, as well as we can remember, the Philosophical Leg, which illustrates some of the leading characteristics of different classes of mankind. He speaks of a man, who was unfortunate enough, or perhaps we should say fortunate enough, to have a lame or deformed leg, which he used to say always afforded him an infallible index to the characters of the persons with whom he associated. If meeting with an individual, he observed that the first thing which caught the attention of this individual was his deformity, and he perceived him in conversation frequently glancing at his lame leg, he thought him at least uncivil and quite disposed to be censorious. If he met with another man, who immediately upon coming into his presence asked him what was the occasion of this deformity or injury; and if it did not inconvenience or pain him, he took him for a downright savage, whose temper inclined him to look only at the evils in the world, and to make others more unhappy by reminding them of their misfortunes. If next he met with another man who not only took no notice of his deformity, but was evidently at some pains to make it understood that he did not consider it, or that he was anxious that the sufferer himself should not be sensible to it or mortified or embarrassed by it, to such a man he at once gave his heart, as to a man of true benevolence and sound philosophy.

We hope this story so full of useful instruction will not be deemed unseasonable or misplaced; because it perfectly illustrates the dispositions and character of some persons in regard to the weather, the season, and every thing else. Nothing with them is just right; and defects or faults are the thing, which always first arrest their attention. The season is never as they would have it. As we have heard this very week, "the wheat looks well, but then it has some blighted ears;" or "I have observed that though the ear is long, and the straw large, yet it has not so many kernels in it as it sometimes has," or "the wheat is heavy and I shall get a good crop, but then I have observed it does not look of so dark a color as I like to see it." Now there is no suiting such people; and we almost believe, if an angel from Heaven should visit them in robes of light and glory, they would at once set about trying to find some shades upon them or some rent in them; or if they could not succeed in this, they would pretend that the fashion of these celestial garments was "not exactly" what they would have had them.

So it is with the beautiful, productive, and enchanting season, which is just passing over us. The drought has been in some places very severe, but it has not been universal, and there has been no where any suffering. If frequent rains had been intermixed with our hot suns, then rust and mildew would have blasted our wheat, which has now almost every where been gathered in excellent condition. As to our potato vines, which almost every where exhibit an extraordinary luxuriance of growth, having no bottoms to them, it will be time enough to make that discovery, when we come to dig them; and then again if our out crop is small, as perhaps in many cases it seems to be, though by no means universally so, the corn crop promises every where to be extraordinarily abundant. The season as a whole, for general health and abundance of production, and the favorable opportunity of the early harvests, and the comfort of the weather, and the beauty and glory of the skies by night and by day, has never been surpassed; within the memory of few of us has it rarely been equalled. Two seasons of scarcity, and of the most unpropitious weather have just passed by; and yet throughout our whole land there has been no suffering for bread; if now then, in the midst of this abundance any man presumes to complain, what does he deserve but perpetual exile from a christian community; for "even the ass knoweth his owner, and the ox his master's crib."

TRIAL OF PLOUGHS AT HOBOKEN, N. Y.

The American Institute gave notice of their intention to have a trial of ploughs at Hoboken on the first day of August, with a view to test the advantages of their construction, their durability, their comparative cost, their comparative ease of draft, the manner in which their work is performed; and any other circumstances connected with them, which might be deemed important.

The competition was open to ploughs from all parts of the country, and the trial was had under the inspection of experienced and practical farmers. Eight ploughs only were entered, and the experiment was made under peculiarly unfavorable circumstances. The ground was fast locked by a severe drought. The time of year, the first of August, could hardly have been worse chosen; and the weather was intensely hot. Only two teams (one yoke of oxen and one pair of horses) were furnished for the occasion, which were to be used in succession, whereas each plough should have been separately furnished with team and ploughman, and the necessary preliminary arrangements for starting could not be made until some time after the hour appointed for the trial. For want of a suitable instrument likewise, the comparative power of draft required for each plough was matter not of certain test but of mere judgment. The committee under these circumstances felt great diffidence in coming to a decision; and having made it according to their best judgment could hardly repose in it with the confidence desired. Their report we shall publish after it is obtained from the Institute. We have pleasure in stating that the Howard plough from the N. E. Farmer office though tried under several disadvantages was much admired for the excellence of its construction and workmanship.—The plough of Miner and Horton of Peekskill, N. Y. obtained the medal; and is an admirable instrument. We hope such a trial will be holden another year and under circumstances more favorable. If made at a proper time of year and after seasonable and careful arrangements, it must be of great public utility; and the mechanical and agricultural community are already much in debt to the American Institute for their public spirited exertions.

The Virginia millers are buying up wheat at $1 a bushel.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, August 18, 1838.

Dr J. C. Howard of Woodland, Brookline, exhibited several fine specimens of the Dahlia; among them we noticed Queen Adelaide, Brown's Desdemona, Royal William, Beauty of Cambridge, Ophelia, Cedo Nulli, and some other good varieties. Dr Howard also decorated our tables with one of his extra fine Bouquets.

There were other flowers and Bouquets from Messrs Newhall, Hovey, Winship, and Walker, containing some choice flowers and as a whole, making a pretty good display for the season.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Pears.—From Mr Aaron D. Weld, of West Roxbury, English Catharine, handsome specimens of the kind.

From Mr Downer, specimens of Dearborn's Seedling, Washington, and Queen Catharine.

Apples.—From Mr Simeon H. Mason of East Medway, Pond Apples, large, handsome variety of greening, not yet quite in eating; in flavor resembling R. I. greening so far as could be judged at this time.

From Mr Downer, Sopsavine, William's Favorite, very beautiful.

Mr Richards presented for exhibition the following kinds, comprising several of the finest varieties of Early Apples:—Early Harvest, Early Bow, Early Red Juneating, and Williams Early, also Sugar Loaf, Calville, and Spice Apples.

From Mr James Munroe of Cambridge, River Apple, large, red, and now ripe, fine flavored and handsome.

Apricots.—Handsome specimens from Mr Ezra Dyer.

Plums.—From Mr Downer, the Bingham, and Royal de Tours, both specimens large and very fine; also Damask or Damson.

From Mr Samuel Pond from his garden in Cambridgeport, Apricot Plum, fine specimens; Blue Mogul, so called, a large, oblong, blue Plum of fine appearance; Pond's seedling a noble fruit, large, blue and of delicious flavor. The tree is raised from offsets: Mr Pond has been eminently successful in the cultivation of the Plum, his trees produce this year by estimation from 25 to 30 bushels, the trees of several varieties being literally loaded with this valuable fruit.

Grapes.—From Dr J. C. Howard, from his garden at the Woodlands, beautiful specimens of the White Chasselas, Black Hamburg, and the Meunier or Millers' Burgundy. With ordinary cultivation the berries of this last named variety are small, the clusters compact but of inferior size; but these specimens were of uncommon size, the berries large, the clusters of ample dimensions with large projecting shoulders.

Shepardia eleagnoides.—From Messrs Winship, some branches of the Shepardia or Buffalo berry, covered profusely with large and compact clusters of beautiful scarlet fruit. The fruit the size of the currant, is very grateful to the taste after being ameliorated by the frost. It is sometimes though improperly called the *American Olive*, but only from the resemblance of the leaf which is small, narrow, and wooly, having a silvery appearance. The tree is from the Rocky Mountains, therefore perfectly hardy. It is armed with strong thorns, hence it is believed it will become a most desirable plant for hedges. At Messrs Winship's it is cultivated along the highway, where innumerable droves of cattle pass, but no animal it is said has ever been known to browse it.

For the Committee,
WILLIAM KENRICK.

NOTICE.

The General Committee of Arrangements, are requested to meet at the rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday, 1st September, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Special Committee are requested to meet as above, on Saturday, 1st September, at 11 o'clock, A M Per order,

SAMUEL WALKER, *Chairman.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, August 20, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market about 375 Beef Cattle, 300 Stores, 3,000 Sheep, and 725 Swine.

PRICES —*Beef Cattle.*—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: First quality $7 50. Second quality, $7 00 a $7 25. Third quality, $6 00 a $6 75

Stores —Less than half the number at market were sold. We quote the following prices, viz: Yearlings $9 a 12. Two Year Old $15 a 20. Three Year Old $20 a 25.

Sheep.— Sales quick, lots were sold at $1 75, 1 88, 2 12, 2 25, 2 42, 2 62, and 2 75.

Swine.—Several lots were sold to peddle at 7¼ a 7½, more than half of which were Barrows — at retail from 8 to 10.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending August 19.

AUGUST, 1838.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	13	56	84	72	E.
Tuesday,	14	60	88	76	S.
Wednesday,	15	58	82	72	S. W.
Thursday,	16	56	78	70	W.
Friday,	17	52	76	68	E.
Saturday,	18	56	82	72	S. E.
Sunday,	19	60	80	70	N.

REMEDY FOR CANKER WORMS.

The subscriber having obtained letters patent for his circular metallic trough and roof for preventing canker worms or other insects from ascending fruit or other trees, now offers his services to apply the same to any extent that may be wanted. They were put on to three orchards belonging to Jonathan Dennis in Portsmouth, R. I., in the autumn of 1837, and exterminated the canker worms so completely that some of the trees hang so full of apples as to render it necessary to prop them, although they have been eaten by the worms for a number of years previous, notwithstanding the application of tar. The public are invited to examine the orchards above referred to. The trough and roof is made of lead and bent to conform to the shape of the tree, and the ends soldered together and made enough larger than the tree to allow the trees to grow ten years before it will fill the space. The space between the trough and the tree is filled with hay, straw, seaweed, or any substance that is easily compressed by the growth of the tree; the trough is kept in its place by three nails driven into the tree below it; when the tree has grown so as to fill the space, the trough may be enlarged by putting in a short piece so as to answer ten years more. A little cheap oil is sufficient to fill the troughs and filling them three times has been found to answer for one year, by stirring the oil once sometime after they are filled. Those who wish to have their trees fitted, would do well to make early application to the subscriber, postage paid. For sale, State, Town and County rights by

JONATHAN DENNIS, Patentee,

Portsmouth, R. I., August 22, 1837. 4w

FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, near the centre of Framingham is offered for sale, on liberal terms. Inqnire at this office.

Aug. 22, 1838. 3m

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Farms, Fruit, Mulberry, Forest Trees and Shrubs, will meet at the Middlesex Hotel in Concord, on Monday, the third day of September next, at nine o'clock, A. M., and will then proceed to view such farms, &c. as have been entered for premiums.

NAHUM HENDY, Waltham,
JOHN H. LORING, Groton,
ELI RICE, Marlborough,
WM BUCKMINSTER, Framingham,
CYRUS WARREN, Concord,
} Committee.

All applications must be made to some one of said committee, or to the secretary of the society, on or before the above time.

TIMOTHY PRESCOTT, *Secretary.*

Concord, August 13, 1838.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

225,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. BRECK, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M S PEWELL, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dame, situated in Rochester, N. H. six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other outbuildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quarries of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to JOSEPH BRECK & Co., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

August 15, 1838.

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.

Peter Parley's Botany; with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants: with a large number of fine engravings.

The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.

Parley's Cyclopedia of Botany.—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants, but it also contains a copious glossary of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants, of nearly 300 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrubs.—These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index, so that the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—*Boston Paper.*

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton, 5 1-2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

LOT WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Seed Store and Farmer Office, a few bushels of prime Winter Rye.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Aug. 13, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. ISAAC PARKER.

FOR SALE.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

SITUATION WANTED,

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A Situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES,		barrel		
BEANS, white, Foreign,		bushel	1 25	1 50
" " Domestic,		"	2 25	2 50
BEEF, mess,		barrel	15 00	15 50
No. 1.		"	13 50	
prime,		"	12 00	
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	28	32
CHEESE, new milk,		"	6	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"		
southern, geese,		"	37	45
FLAX, (American)		"	9	12
FISH, Cod,		quintal	3 62	3 75
FLOUR, Genesessee, cash,		barrel	7 00	7 12
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	7 00	7 12
Baltimore, wharf,		"	6 50	
Alexandria,		"	6 50	6 75
Rye,		"	5 00	5 25
MEAL, Indian, in hogsheads,			3 75	4 00
" " barrels,				
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel		
southern flat, yellow,		"	1 10	
white,		"	1 05	
Rye, northern,		"		
Barley,		"		
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	50	
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.				16 00
Eastern screwed,			12 00	14 00
HONEY, Cuba,		gallon	50	52
HOPS, 1st quality,		pound	7	8
2d quality,		"	5	6
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	12	13
southern, 1st sort,		"	12	
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	26	27
do. country do.		"	20	22
Baltimore city tannage,		"	25	26
do. dry hides,		"		
New York red, light,		"	18	19
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	19	20
Boston dry hides,		"	17	19
LIME, best sort,		cask	80	85
MACKEREL, No. 1,		barrel	11 75	12 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	2 50	2 62
PORK, extra clear,		barrel	26 00	
clear,		"	24 00	25 00
Mess,		"	22 00	23 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 63	3 00
Red Top, southern,		"	80	1 00
northern,		"		
Hemp,		pound	2 62	3 00
Red Clover, northern,		"		18
Southern Clover,		"	17	18
SOAP, American, No. 1,		"	6	7
" No. 2,		"	5	6
TALLOW, tried,		"	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		pr M.	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	50	53
American, full blood, washed,		"	45	48
do. 3-4ths do.		"	42	45
do. 1-2 do.		"	38	40
do. 1-4 and common,		"	35	37
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	42	48
No. 1,		"	38	40
No. 2,		"	28	30
No. 3,		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	15	17
southern and western,	"	12	15
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY, per pair,	"	50	1 25
BUTTER, tub,	"	18	20
lump,	"	26	28
EGGS,	dozen	17	19
POTATOES, new,	bushel	60	65
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

CHERRIES.

One dollar and fifty cents per bushel, given for full ripe, fresh, picked and clear of the stems, Rum Cherries, at No. 58 Broad Street, Boston.

4w

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers can have the New England Farmer neatly bound for seventy five cents per volume, by leaving them at this office.

Aug. 15, 1838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE CONFESSION.

There's somewhat on my breast father.
There's somewhat on my breast!
The livelong day I sigh father,
At night I cannot rest;
I cannot take my rest, father,
Though I would fain do so.
A weary weight oppresseth me—
This weary weight of wo!

'Tis not the lack of gold, father,
Nor lack of worldly gear;
My lands are broad and fair to see,
My friends are kind and dear;
My kin are real and true, father,
They mourn to see my grief.
But oh! 'tis not a kinsman's hand
Can give my heart relief!

'Tis not that Janet's false, father,
'Tis not that she's unkind;
Though busy flatterers swarm aroun d
I know her constant mind.
'Tis not her coldness, father,
That chills my laboring breast—
It's that confounded cucumber
I've ate, and can't digest.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,
Bangor, April 30, 1838.

The twelfth section of "an act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands," passed March 24, A. D. 1835, making it the duty of the Land Agent "to advertise the settling lands in market, once a year, for two months, in one paper in the city of Boston, one in Concord, N. H. and in one paper in each county in the State, describing the quality and situation of said land and the terms of sale," the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that Township number 4, in the fifth range of Townships west from the east line of the State, has been lotted for settlers, and is now in the market for sale and settlement under the provisions of the following law passed at the last session of the Legislature. The price will be from fifty to seventyfive cents per acre, according to the quality and situation of the lots. The lots average 160 acres each. The soil in this township is good, being remarkably free from stones, and the land lying in moderate swells. The location of this township is favorable for settlement, as the Aroostook road passes within one mile of the western line of the township. There are between 40 and 50 settlers in the adjoining township No. 4 in the 6th Range, and a good saw mill and grist mill have recently been built there by Ira Fish, Esq. only one mile distant from this township.

Townships No. 3 in the 4th Range, No 7 in the 6th Range, and No. 8 in the 7th Range have been surveyed and lotted into mile sections. Lots of 160 acres will be run out from any of these sections to actual settlers, where the land is more suitable for farming than for timber. Townships Nos. 8, 10 and 12 in the 5th Range have been ordered to be surveyed, by the Surveyor General, forthwith, and will be open for settlers as soon as the lots can be run out. The Aroostook road passes directly through these townships and the soil is represented to be excellent for farming. The Aroostook road is laid out and cut out from the military road leading from Bangor to Houlton, near Mattawamkeag Point to the Aroostook river, a distance of about 75 miles.

About $17,000 will be expended this year, upon this road by the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, and with the part already finished the road will be completed about one half of the distance. The whole distance will probably be completed next year. All the land on this road has been sold for about two thirds of the distance, and in several townships all the lots upon the road have been taken up by actual settlers. The remaining part of the land upon this road, owned by this State is now offered for sale to settlers. The price of lots in these townships under the condition of the new land law will be from fifty cents to one dollar per acre, according to their situation and quality. Should any company of settlers select any unsurveyed township in this part of the State on which they should wish to erect mills under the provisions of the new land law, the Surveyor General would proceed as soon as practicable in the survey of such township.

The settling duties required by law, are "that the purchaser of each lot shall clear in a proper manner, fifteen acres thereof, ten or more of which shall be well laid down to grass, and build a house thereon, within four years from the time of the purchase."

The board of Internal Improvement for this State have just ordered an exploration and survey of all the lands situated in the Aroostook country in reference to their settlement and agricultural capabilities. This survey will be commenced forthwith under the charge of Dr Ezekiel Holmes, of Winthrop. His report of the situation, quality and value of the public land in this part of the State may be expected in the course of the season, and will give all needful information, to those persons who may feel desirous of making a settlement upon them.

The following extracts from the second report of Dr. Jackson on the Geology of the public lands, made to the Legislature, and now in the hands of the printer for publication, show the value of these lands for cultivation. Speaking of the Aroostook country the Doctor says, "the average width of the alluvial region on the Aroostook river cannot be less than six or eight miles, and in some places it is much wider. It is a well wooded region and is the best settling land in the State, equalling in fertility the famed regions of the Western States, and capable even under a less genial clime, of producing crops of wheat and other grain, fully equal in abundance with any soils of which we have any records.

"We here found a yellow loam of a fine kind derived from the limestone rocks and luxuriant in its produce, and in some places covered to the depth of 4 or 5 inches by a black vegetable mould.

This yellow loam is remarkable for the tall rank grass called blue joint, which skirts the margin of the river and from 4 to 5 feet high and extremely luxuriant. The forest trees are of a mixed growth, but the sugar maples are most abundant, and are of gigantic size. Elms, white birch, black and white ash also abound. The soft wood grows mostly on the low lands, while the uplands in the rear are densely crowded with hard wood trees, among which are scattered magnificent pines. In the course of two years, there will be a free communication between Bangor and the Aroostook and a great number of enterprising settlers will take up their residence in this fertile valley, and by farming, they will obtain an ample reward, and that region will become as it is destined by nature to be the *granary* of the north."

In another place Doctor Jackson says—"On the Aroostook it will be remarked, that very few if any hemlock trees exist, and the predominating growth is of a mixture of various hard wood trees, the sugar maple, ash and yellow birch abounding, while occur scattering, some of the most lofty pine trees ever beheld. There are evident reasons why this should be the case, for the richest soils are always most crowded with a mixed growth, and the Aroostook soils are mostly of limestone alluvion, and are exceedingly rich and good settling lands remarkable for their heavy crops of wheat, rye and other grains, and are certainly richer as an agricultural district, than any other portion of Maine. The present population on this river is estimated between 400 and 500 persons, chiefly emigrants from Maine."

Towards the conclusion, Dr Jackson says: "the researches of the present season have brought to light many important resources in the public domain which were before unknown. Beds of iron ore of immense magnitude favorably situated for advantageous operations occur on the Aroostook, and all the marked characteristics of the regular coal formation exhibit themselves over a great belt of country from the Schoois to the Aroostook and St. John, and extend to the Temmiscouta lake near the frontier of Canada. It will be at once perceived, that the country which we have explored is a most valuable territory, possessing every advantage required by settlers. Heavy timber offers a reward to the enterprising lumber dealer. A rich soil capable of producing an average crop of 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, and in some cases producing from 30 to 40 bushels, offers an ample reward to the husbandman. Inexhaustible supplies of limestone, valuable both for building materials and for agriculture, vast and inexhaustible mines of rich iron ore, amid interminable forests which will furnish an abundance of charcoal, required for the manufacture of the finest kind of iron and steel—the country presents every natural advantage that might be required to call forth the enterprise and industry of the farmer and manufacturer."

By an inspection of the map of Maine, it will be seen that there are nearly one hundred townships of land situate on the Aroostook river and its tributaries, one half of which belongs to the State of Maine and is now open for sale and settlement under the new land law. Considering the remarkable fertility of the soil in this region, and the high price of produce, and the ready market which it finds among the lumbering people on the Penobscot and St. John rivers, and the advantages of the road now making by Maine and Massachusetts into this region, it is believed that an uncommon opportunity is now offered to persons who may feel desirous of obtaining good farms at a low price.

The field notes of the surveys of all these townships are in the Land Office, open to the inspection of every person, and all information that may be received here, from time to time, from the progress of surveys, and the reports of Agents, will be cheerfully given to all inquirers, and every facility granted within the means of this office, to secure to individuals and companies, all the benefits and privileges intended by the Legislature, for actual settlers under the provisions of the following law.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,
Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. An act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That all lands lotted to settlers shall be sold to those only who will perform settling duties on the same as prescribed by law, the price to be fixed by the Land Agent, having reference to the field notes, not however at a less price than fifty cents per acre; three fourth parts of said price to be paid within three years from the time of said sale in labor to be laid out in making roads in such township where said lands so sold are situated, under the direction of the Land Agent; and the remaining fourth part to be paid in cash within four years from the time of said sale.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever twenty or a less number of individuals, shall each select a lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any township lotted for settlers, the same having no mill within its limits and shall give bonds satisfactory to the Land Agent, that they will within the term of three years from the time of said selection, erect in a proper and substantial manner, a saw mill and grist mill, on such lot within said township, as shall be designated by the Board of Internal Improvement, the same shall be entitled to a deed of such lot; and each individual shall receive a deed from the Land Agent for his respective lot, without any further consideration, conditioned however, for the performance of the settling duties required by law.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives, March 23, 1838.—This bill, having had three several readings passed to be enacted. ELISHA H. ALLEN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 23, 1838. This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.
N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

March 23, 1838. Approved.
EDWARD KENT.

Secretary's Office,
Augusta, March 26, 1838.

A true copy of the original on file.
Attest, SAM'L. P. BENSON,
Secretary of State.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

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